

microscope for the use of the William Marsh Rice University of Houston, Tex., and an electron microscope for the use of the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo.

Each of these two institutions has procured from abroad a highly specialized electron microscope for use in connection with their research and educational activities. In view of the general public interest in developing and advancing scientific research and inquiry, and because of the highly technical character of the research undertaken by these two institutions which necessitates the employment of advanced scientific apparatus, the committee is of the opinion that these institutions should not be burdened by the necessity of paying substantial import duties on the two electron microscopes which they have imported for use in their research programs.

This bill, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable FRANK IKARD, was reported by the committee unanimously to the House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 11573, would permit the importation of highly specialized electron microscope equipment by the William Marsh Rice University of Houston, Tex., and the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo., for use in connection with the research and educational activities.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is appropriate in this instance to permit the duty free importation of these instruments.

[Mr. IKARD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third, and was read the third time.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the free entry of an electron microscope for the use of William Marsh Rice University of Houston, Tex., and an electron microscope for the use of University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo."

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in engrossing the bill the Clerk be instructed to correct the spelling of the word "microscope" both in the text and in the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCES TO CREW MEMBERS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 8576) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to extend to the residents of the United States who are crew members on vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances arriving in the United States, within specified limits, the same exemptions from duty on personal and household articles as are granted pas-

sengers arriving on such conveyances, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That paragraph 1798(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:

"Any officer or crew member of a vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle or conveyance arriving from a foreign country shall, if he is a resident of the United States, be considered for purposes of this subparagraph as a returning resident arriving in the United States whether or not he intends to reship or otherwise continue in service on a vehicle or conveyance touching at foreign ports; but the aggregate value of the articles with respect to which an exemption may be claimed by any such officer or crew member under this subdivision (2) solely by reason of this sentence in any calendar year shall not exceed \$500."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply only with respect to articles declared on or after the thirtieth day following the date of the enactment of this Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after "he" insert "or she".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 8576, as amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, is to extend to officers and crew members of a vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle or conveyance arriving from a foreign country, who are residents of the United States, the same exemptions from duties and taxes on personal and household articles as are allowed residents of the United States returning from abroad, whether or not they intend to reship or otherwise continue in service on a vehicle or conveyance touching at foreign ports. The bill would authorize an annual duty-free allowance of \$500, which is similar to the duty-free allowance already in existence with respect to all other American travelers returning from abroad.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1798(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, a resident of the United States returning to the United States from a foreign country is permitted duty-free entry for first, all personal and household effects taken abroad by him or for his account, and second, articles acquired abroad but not exceeding in aggregate value \$200, if such person has remained outside the United States for a period of not less than 48 hours and has not claimed such exemption within the 30 days immediately preceding his arrival, and \$300 in addition, if such person has remained outside the United States for a period of not less than 12 days and has not claimed such exemption within the 6 months immediately preceding his arrival.

The Customs Bureau has by regulation provided that crew members and officers

of vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances arriving in the United States are not regarded as returning residents when their arrivals in the United States are only incidental to further foreign travel, and hence are not entitled to the exemptions applicable to returning residents under the provisions of paragraph 1798. They are entitled to the exemptions only when they leave the carrier on which they arrived in this country without the intention of reshipping on a carrier touching at foreign ports, or remain on or transfer to a conveyance which will proceed in nonforeign travel.

Under the pending bill, an officer or a crew member would be entitled each time he arrived in the United States, whether or not he or she intends to reship or otherwise continue in service on a vehicle or conveyance touching at foreign ports, to bring in free of duty all personal and household effects taken abroad by him or for his account as provided for in paragraph 1798(c) (1). In addition, such officer or crew member would be entitled to the privileges provided for relating to the duty-free importation of articles acquired abroad. The bill provides, however, that with respect to these privileges such officer or crew member cannot bring any articles free of duty and tax in aggregate value in excess of \$500 in any calendar year. A committee amendment was adopted to make clear that the provisions of the bill will be applicable to female as well as male officers and crew members.

The Committee on Ways and Means is of the opinion that officers and crew members of vessels and aircraft arriving in the United States should not be discriminated against in comparison with other returning residents with respect to their ability to exercise the duty-free allowance which is applicable today to all other Americans returning from abroad. By providing that such officers and crew members shall be able to exercise this privilege to the extent of only \$500 in any calendar year, abuse of the privilege will be avoided and reasonable parity of treatment will be accorded such officers and crew members. It should be noted, however, that the maximum allowance accorded under the pending legislation is less than the maximum allowance that is possible under existing law for other returning residents.

Favorable reports were received on H.R. 8576, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable HALE BOGGS, from the Departments of State and Commerce, as well as an informative report from the Tariff Commission. The committee reported the bill to the House unanimously.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under existing law and pursuant to Treasury regulations, crew members and officers of vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances arriving in the United States are not regarded as returning residents when such arrival is incidental to further foreign travel. The consequence is that such individuals are not accorded the same exemptions from duties and taxes on personal and house-

hold articles as are allowed residents of the United States returning from abroad. The purpose of H.R. 8576 is to extend to officers and crew members in the category I have previously described an annual duty-free allowance of \$500 which is similar to the allowance already in existence for all other Americans returning from abroad.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should be enacted.

[Mr. BOGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, all dictatorships are bad and all of them, sooner or later, become the curse of the people they dominate. No matter how highly motivated and well-meaning they appear at their start, they invariably end up by causing more misery and misfortune to helpless people. This was certainly true in the case of Fascist and Nazi dictatorships, and, as we are learning today, it is even more true in the case of the Kremlin-inspired Communist dictatorship. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say, in marking Captive Nations Week, that the Communist Soviet dictatorship has caused more suffering to more millions of innocent and helpless peoples than all other dictatorships known in human history. I am saying this with clear conscience and without doing any violence to sad but true facts. The curse of Soviet dictatorship extends today from the Baltic to Vladivostok, to the isles of northern Japan and to North Korea.

Since the end of the last war at least 100 million people have been placed, directly or indirectly, under the Soviet dictatorship, the preponderant majority of them being in Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe, in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. The industrious, stout-hearted and liberty-loving peoples in these countries were relatively free from dictatorships in their homelands. Many of them had regained their freedom at the end of the First World War, and they all were content with their lot. And then came the war, which was bad enough, and in which they all suffered immeasurably, in a degree beyond our imagination.

But what followed after the war proved even worse. Since the end of the war these countries have been drawn tightly within the Soviet domain, behind a veritable Iron Curtain, and there these peoples, in tens of millions, are captives of their Communist dictatorships. Thus all of them constitute the captive nations.

The designation of this week as the Captive Nations Week is the wish of the people of this country, as enacted by Congress and as proclaimed by the President. It was my pleasure to introduce last year's resolutions in the House of Representatives. We shall continue to observe the third week of July each year until the last of these captive nations are free and are masters of their own destiny. I consider it both an honor and a duty to raise my voice once more on behalf of these captive nations, lending support to their struggle to free themselves from Communist totalitarian dictatorship.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HARGIS. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 163, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 160 I was recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, June 28, under previous order of the House, I was recognized to speak for 30 minutes on the subject of "Congressional Travel Expense," and I inadvertently used the words "FBI agents," when actually referring to former undercover agents for the FBI. In order to be precisely correct I ask unanimous consent to correct the Record by inserting the words "former undercover agents investigating communism for the FBI," in lieu of "FBI" when used and wherever appearing in my remarks in the Record on pages 13762 to 13764 inclusive.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Mr. WHITENER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, since coming to the Congress I have been greatly interested in the problems affecting the American textile industry. As I represent a district in which is located the largest concentration of textile manufacturing plants in the Nation, I have been particularly interested in the effect that the importation of textile products is having on our domestic textile economy.

During the past several years we have witnessed a steady increase in the flow

of foreign textiles to the United States. While some textile products have come from the European nations, the great bulk has come from Japan, India, Korea, Pakistan, Hong Kong, and even Formosa. The flow of foreign textiles to this country has reached an alarming state and threatens the very existence of our domestic textile industry.

I was greatly distressed, therefore, when I learned yesterday that the U.S. Tariff Commission had rejected by a vote of 4 to 2 the petition filed on June 29, 1959, by the National Cotton Council for relief from cotton textile imports under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Mr. Speaker, it is inconceivable to me that the Tariff Commission should fail to take action to protect the American textile industry. During the past year imports of cotton cloth have increased from 164 million square yards to 497 million square yards. During the same period we have seen cotton yarn imports increase from 1 million pounds to 15 million pounds. There has been an increase during the past year of \$200 million in the value of all textile goods brought into this country.

It is apparent that the present national administration offers no hope for adequate relief for our domestic textile industry. The foreign policy of the United States to a great extent has been based upon our desire to trade American jobs and American industry for international political considerations. The time has come, Mr. Speaker, for this country to stop bartering the jobs of our people for questionable international political considerations. That policy is bankrupt for we have only to observe what has happened in Japan recently. We have given Japan the most favorable trade relations possible during the past 10 years, and I regret to say that the results have been disappointing.

It is imperative, therefore, that the Congress take affirmative and positive action to halt the increasing flow of textile imports. While many other of our basic American industries are experiencing extreme difficulty by reason of foreign competition, no industry is more hard pressed and more likely to face possible liquidation than is the American textile industry unless the Congress again resumes its constitutional authority over the foreign trade of the United States.

#### AMERICAN LEGION POST CITIZEN AWARD

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and the revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, some several days ago a young man, Stephen Bayne, of Westbury, N.Y., refused an American Legion Post Citizen Award to attend the 15th Annual Boys' Nation, which will be held in Washington, D.C., commencing July 22, 1960. In rejecting the Legion honor, young Bayne stated:

Wait \* \* \* I refuse to accept an award from an organization I cannot respect.